



SF 495

.P48





FIRST EDITION.



INCUBATORS

—AND—

HOW TO USE THEM.

Charles
—BY—
C. F. PETERS.


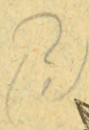
Containing

All the Necessary Instructions
Needed to be Successful in the
Hatching and Rearing of
Chickens Artificially.


Based on the Author's Practical Experience
for Ten Years.

PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PUBLISHED BY C. F. PETERS & CO.



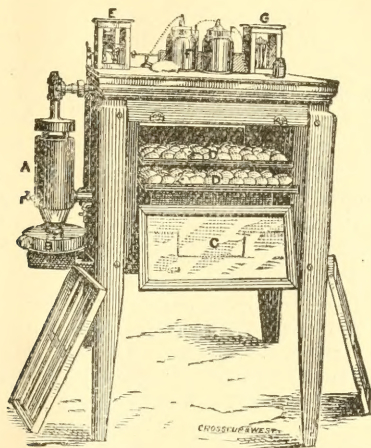
COPYRIGHTED 1885 BY C. F. PETERS & CO.



SF495

P48

THE PERFECT HATCHER.



In offering the PERFECT HATCHER to the public, we know that in every detail it is a perfect machine. A machine that is thoroughly calculated to give universal satisfaction, its perfect reliability under all circumstances, and its entirely automatic construction, render it at once the most complete and the best machine of its kind in the world. Out of the many hundreds of the PERFECT HATCHERS that are in use we do not know of one that is not giving perfect satisfaction, and we are daily in receipt of letters of thanks and testimonials from our patrons, expressing not only satisfaction but delight, they are so well pleased. Some will say "My last hatch was so and so, I would not have believed it possible," or "I have so many chickens out of so many eggs." "Your machine does far more than you claim for it, it is so easy to run, &c.," others will say, "I have learned anxiety enough in running other incubators, to appreciate the wonderful reliability of yours," and so on. These letters are all on file at our office, and are open to the inspection of all interested parties. The HATCHER is made of wood, paper, galvanized iron, iron gas pipe, copper, brass, glass, silver, rubber, steel, etc.; all the above material is used in its construction, each has its proper place and function, and is of the greatest importance in its place, and each article is the very best of its kind and for which we pay the highest price. There is no second class material used in any part of the machines, the labor employed in building them is the highest grade we can obtain in every branch, and we spare no expense in making our HATCHERS absolutely PERFECT.

The Case.

The Case is made of wood thoroughly kiln dried, and combined with paper, a dead space of one inch enveloping the entire machine. This combination offers the greatest resistance to heat and cold of any method, and its non-conducting power is so great that the HATCHER can be placed in a room where the temperature averages 50° and regulated; the temperature may then fall to zero or go up to 90°, and the HATCHER will maintain a perfectly uniform heat in the egg chamber, notwithstanding this great change outside. The heat and moisture does not come in contact with the wood, therefore does not affect it. We will here state that the regulating apparatus is not attached to the wooden part, but is firmly attached to the iron part, which fully answers the question whether it can be thrown out of adjustment by the possible shrinking or swelling of the wood.

Application of Heat

In this Incubator is by means of hot water in a galvanized iron tank, which we claim to be the only correct method and nearest in imitation of nature; the heat is deflected from tank to top of eggs, giving them top heat as applied by the hen. The tank is so arranged that we have a perfect circulation of the water, thereby insuring a perfectly uniform heat in the corners, sides, edges and centre, all parts alike. Unless a good circulation is obtained a uniform temperature is impossible. Water may be heated to the boiling point and if it does not circulate it will not impart its heat; an egg placed within two inches of the tank will remain cold. We have surpassed all of our rivals in this respect; none of them have yet obtained a good circulation of water, the result being that some parts of their chamber are too cold and some too hot, and they are obliged to constantly shift their eggs from one part of the egg chamber to another to favor the heat. These are facts beyond dispute. The water after circulating through the tank in the PERFECT HATCHER passes downward through pipes at the back end, and again through a gang of pipes located fourteen inches below the tank, back to the boiler thus completing the circuit. These lower pipes serve three distinct purposes, one of which is to complete the circulatory system, the other two will be explained further on.

Regulation of Heat.

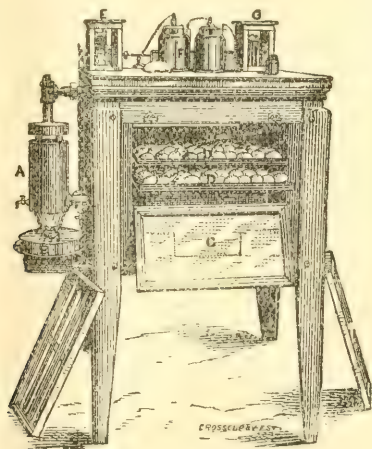
We have succeeded in perfecting a regulator that is positively reliable; it never fails to work; it has been long sought for by all inventors of incubators, but never before obtained. It is so exceedingly sensitive that every variation of heat will affect it, and its action is at once positive and prompt, effectually checking the advance or decline of the heat. We found that electricity was the only agent that could be used in connection with this instrument, it is so very sensitive. By using electricity there is no friction to overcome, as there always is where a system of weights and levers or any other mechanical device is used. When a mechanical contrivance is used, the thermostat has to overcome friction caused by the weight or spring that is used to operate the ventilator, and the heat has to advance or decline three to six degrees before the thermostat can pull the lever off the clutch to release the weight or spring. There is also this objection to a mechanical device; they are, of necessity, very complicated and are subject to derangement, but with the use of electricity as the active agent, our device is simplicity itself. It is true we use a clock movement as a motive power, but it is of our own construction and is strong and plain, and is always positive in its action.

The action of the Regulator is as follows: By reference to the cut you will notice the regulating screws, Nos. 1 and 2, on the right hand, and on the left hand are the clock work and lever connected with the lamp. In the center is the box containing the battery, and in front of it is the ventilator. When the heat in the egg chamber reaches 102, you turn up the left screw, No. 1, until it strikes the lever, thereby completing the circuit; the magnet pulls down the armature releasing the clock, which instantly moves, opens the ventilator and turns down the lamp flame, thus effectually checking the heat by allowing the hot air to escape and shutting off the flame which is the source of the heat. When the heat falls one degree, you turn screw No. 2 until it strikes the lever as before. The opposite circuit is completed, and the ventilators close again and the lamp flame is turned up. This action occurs every five to fifteen minutes and will continue indefinitely. Attention is called to the fact that our regulator is operated by two electrical circuits, one to open and the other to close ventilators, the object of which is to save battery power. When the circuit is completed it is instantly broken again, or as soon as the clock wheels move, which is instantaneous; hence the consumption of battery power is only for a second,

each time the ventilator opens or closes. All other electrically regulated machines, without a single exception, have only one circuit. Therefore, when the circuit is connected and the ventilators are opened, the consumption of the battery continues during the time they remain so, which in warm weather will be from ten minutes to two hours. Thus the batteries are liable to lose their power during the absence of the operator, with the expensive and vexatious result of spoiling the entire number of eggs. The batteries of the PERFECT HATCHER will last two years with constant use, thus establishing the superiority of electrical apparatus over all other.

Application of Moisture

Is by means of the evaporation of water from open pans, placed on the pipes previously mentioned, beneath the egg drawers. The proper amount of water to be evaporated in a given space in a given time and temperature, has been carefully studied, as too much moisture will cause the chick to develop to an unnatural size, and prevent its exit from the shell. If the atmosphere surrounding the eggs is too dry, the consequent toughening of the shell lining results also in failure. In the PERFECT HATCHER the heated air is always of the proper humidity, and the chicks are naturally developed, making their escape from the shells with ease when the proper time arrives. No sprinkling of the eggs is required in this machine.



The Ventilation

Is complete and perfect. The cut here given is of a No. 0 Hatcher; both sides of the machine are alike. This size has two glass doors, four egg drawers; two lower doors that open into the nursery, and in each of these lower drawers is a ventilator which is always to be kept open. When the ventilator on top opens, which as before stated it does every five to fifteen minutes, the pure air from the outside rushes in at these bottom ventilators, passes over the hot pipes and is warmed; thence upward and through the eggs and out of top ventilator; thereby completely changing the entire volume of air every few minutes, and supplying the growing chick with the oxygen required to purify the blood and give the chick a strong development. The carbonic acid gas, which is generated by the rapidly developing circulatory system the same as in other animals, is displaced by the oxygen, and being heavier than air falls to the bottom of the machine, whence it is carried out by the cross currents of air that are always passing through bottom ventilators when the top ventilators are closed.

The Egg Chamber

Is large and capacious; it is fourteen inches in depth, the object of which is two-fold: 1st. It allows a large air space by which the air can be kept of a pure quality; not being vitiated so rapidly as in a shallow egg chamber. We compare it in its effect with a large sleeping room containing two occupants, to a very small, low ceiled room with two occupants, the air in the large one will remain pure much longer than in the small one. 2d. It puts into practice an important principal never before adopted in any other machine, viz: The practicability of maintaining different degrees of heat in the different drawers, but all in the same chamber. The advantage of this plan is that eggs can be placed in every day, and chickens hatching at the same time. This feature is of the utmost importance to all who use incubators. There is no other machine that possess it. With all other machines the makers direct that all the egg drawers must be filled up at once, or, at most, within two or three days. The reason of this is, after the eggs have been in the heat ten days, the circulation of the blood of the chick begins to germinate animal heat, and this heat increases rapidly from this time forward to maturity. The heat of eggs in ten days must be kept at 102° , and if it is maintained at that point it would be impossible to keep the heat on new eggs above 98° , at which degree they will not germinate. Then if an attempt is made to raise the heat on fresh eggs to the same degree, heat on older eggs will run up to 109 and kill the chicks. The inevitable result, therefore, is that the eggs are all destroyed, while the perplexed operator strives in vain to maintain an equal temperature. We have completely overcome this defect by our deep egg chamber and our adjustable drawer to and from the source of heat. This feature alone renders our incubator of three times the value of any other made, even if it did not possess any other points of superiority.

The Egg Drawers

Are the lightest and strongest made, and are an especial feature of our machine, as they are constructed in a new and peculiar manner that commends them at once to all our patrons.

Turning the Eggs

Is of the utmost importance to a healthy germination and vigorous chick, and a large percentage of eggs hatched; it is a slow and tedious process to carefully turn 500 eggs twice a day by hand, and with the necessary care. We furnish an extremely simple device, whereby a drawer of 100 eggs or more can be turned in ten seconds and not an egg touched with the fingers, or jarred in the least. There is no machinery about it, and its simplicity is a marvel.

The Management

Of our HATCHER is extremely easy and simple; it is easily understood by every one. It is not fearfully and wonderfully made, yet is a beautiful piece of machinery and it is as perfect as the best steam engine in existence. The material and workmanship are the very best that can be obtained, and its appearance inspires confidence in the minds of all who see it. The time required to operate it is about ten minutes in the morning and ten in the evening, and the expense for our largest size is about ten cents per day down to three cents per day for the No. 1. After giving it the proper attention it can be left with perfect security, all day or all night, and one need never feel the least anxiety about it becoming too hot or too cold, or any of those disagreeable things.

Success of Hatching.

The best evidence we can give of the complete reliability of our machines, is the fact that many of our customers have bought their second and third

machine after trying the first one; which can hardly be said of any other. 75 to 100 per cent. of fertile eggs according to vigor of stock laying them, is obtained at every hatching.

The Prices

Of our HATCHERS are very low, when it is considered what can be accomplished with them. We claim them to be the cheapest that are made, considering quality and results obtained. A 100 egg machine of the cheap kind that costs \$25, and that requires constant personal attention day and night, and that will only give an occasional good hatch, say once out of five times, is the most expensive machine in existence. The money value of an incubator is in proportion to what it will earn. We claim that our HATCHERS will pay for themselves out of the net profits of two hatchings, whether one hatches from market poultry or fancy stock.

The Points of Superiority

Of the PERFECT HATCHER over all other incubators are as follows: 1. The perfect uniformity of heat. 2. The absolute control of the heat. 3. Its resistance to extreme change of heat or cold. 4. Its perfectly automatic application of moisture. 5. Its perfect and thorough ventilation. 6. Its capacious egg chamber and large air space. 7. The advantage of placing eggs in at any and all times. 8. The ability to have different degrees of heat for different stages of incubation. 9. Its perfect reliability under all circumstances. 10. Its simplicity and ease of management. 11. The smallest expense of oil for the number of eggs set. 12. The largest percentage of vigorous chicks hatched. 13. No deformed chicks. 14. Its nursery for temporary use. 15. Its perfect and thorough construction, as it is built to endure a lifetime. We have recently added a very important improvement, viz: An alarm bell attachment with extra thermostat, extra batteries and the alarm bell. The bell can be placed in sleeping room of attendant, no matter if the machine is five hundred feet away; the thermostat can be set so that if the heat rises or falls one degree, the alarm bell will ring and will continue to ring until the machine is attended to. This apparatus is not a necessity, but it adds additional safety; it protects the eggs in the same manner the safety valve protects the steam boiler. If the attendant is careless and neglects to wind the clock or fill the lamps, or if, for any reason whatever, the heat gets too high or too low, this faithful sentinel sounds the alarm at once. The price of this attachment is \$15 extra for each machine of any size.

Prices.

	CAPACITY.	WITHOUT ALARM.	WITH ALARM.
No. 00	96 eggs.	\$50 00	\$ 65 00
" 0	176 "	75 00	90 00
" 1	320 "	100 00	115 00
" 2	728 "	150 00	165 00
" 3	1008 "	185 00	200 00
" 4	1512 "	240 00	255 00
" 5	2016 "	300 00	315 00

No Discounts on one Order.

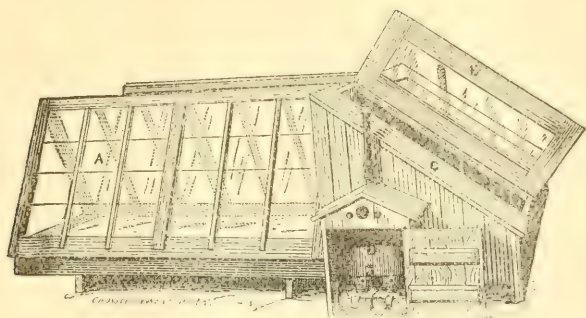
The above prices given are for HATCHERS complete in every particular, boxed and delivered on cars at factory. We are so frequently asked to give our *lowest cash prices*, etc., that we desire to state that our selling prices are exactly as printed above. Full printed instructions accompany all HATCHERS, and any intelligent person can successfully start the machines and operate them. Our personal supervision can be obtained in planning and starting large establishments.

Dimensions of Hatchers.

Outside Floor Space.

	LENGTH.		WIDTH.		HEIGHT.		WEIGHT BOXED.
No. 00	67 inches		13 inches		36 inches		250 lbs.
" 0	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	27	"	46	"	325 "
" 1	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	30	"	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	400 "
" 2	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	625 "
" 3	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	39	"	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	850 "
" 4	100	"	48	"	46	"	1050 "
" 5	131	"	48	"	46	"	1300 "

PERFECT BROODER



In offering our BROODER, with its latest improvements, we are confident it is in every respect what its name implies. We are conscious that our earlier plans of brooders were not a success; but it took time to develop all their defects. We therefore have been steadily advancing, until now we know it will do its work successfully, and is the successor and rival of the *natural brooder*—THE HEN. It is well known by all how she broods her chicks, viz: She sits upon the ground; the chicks run under and around her body, with which they come in contact; they are enveloped in her feathers and are surrounded on all sides by warmth. She even warms the ground slightly, and thus keeps their feet and legs warm, which we find to be of the utmost importance. It would therefore seem that from the teachings of the mother hen, a successful brooder should long ago have been devised, but strange as it may seem, we have all gone astray. But we claim now to have solved the problem. The successful brooder must be based upon the principle of the hen, viz: A comfortable warmth surrounding the chick, a warm floor—but not too warm—and a comfortably warm atmosphere surrounding the chick. The chick needs to lie down and sleep like any other animal. They cannot lie down on a cold floor; it must be warm or they will huddle together, and then the mischief is to pay. The atmosphere must be warm or they will suffer. There must be good ventilation, and constant, or they will be poisoned by their own carbonic gas, the same as would result from a dozen people sleeping in a small room with all the doors and windows closed. The brooder must be portable; it must be placed on the ground, so the chicks can run in and out at their pleasure on pleasant days; it must be storm proof, cold proof, and proof against all animals dangerous to chickens; it *must* have ample room for the chicks, so they can be kept inside on all rainy and cold days; it must have a glass run, so that when the wind is sharp in March and April, November and December, the chicks can bask in the sunshine and bid defiance to the cold, shivery winds. It must be of that adjustable character to circumstances and seasons, that it can be placed in a building of any suitable character, or out on the lawn, or in the field, at the pleasure and convenience of its owner. It must be so arranged that a person can raise the largest number of chicks possible, in a state of health, on the smallest possible spot of ground.

Such a brooder we offer to the public, to whom we appeal to judge it upon its merits and with good common sense. We will now give our readers a few points upon the

Defects in Brooders,

But shall make no allusions to any of our competitors. We have no doubt, however, that our system of brooding will be as universally copied, when its success is proven, as has been our system of hatching. The majority of the Incubators now on the market, that have any success at all, only obtained it by copying our system; and in fact a large number of brooders that are now put forth, are copies of our old method which we have abandoned. A successful brooder should not have top heat exclusively, as the cold currents of air underneath the chicks will chill the feet, legs and stomachs of the chicks, causing them to mass together in their effort to keep warm. The effect of this massing together is well known; the youngest and weakest chicks are found dead every morning; when a chick once gets down the others get on top and he is smothered. A flock of 100 chickens will soon dwindle to 25, and these will be crippled and rheumatic, so as to become unsightly creatures. This massing together is one of the prolific causes of leg weakness, as those in the center of the mass are held as firmly as in a vice; they are perfectly immovable for ten hours or more; the blood stops circulating in their legs, and when finally released they totter around like cripples, which they really are. A brooder with all bottom heat is a failure, from the fact that the floor is quite liable to be over heated at times, which is very injurious and causes great distress. It makes crooked toes and enlarged and calloused joints which is another form of leg weakness as bad as the first.

A brooder that has to be elevated on legs so the chicks cannot get to the ground every day, no matter what other merits it may have, is not a successful brooder. A brooder that places the chicks over a current of hot air, is not a successful one. Let any one who doubts this stand for an hour over a hot air furnace register and see how they feel; then think of the absurdity of compelling little chicks to obtain all their comfort over a hot air register. A brooder that requires you to place it in a building, when it is much better to have it out doors six months of the year, is not as desirable as one that can be placed out of doors. A brooder that has to have a hole dug in the ground in order to accommodate its heating apparatus, so that the brooder may meet the requirements of bringing the chicks to the ground, is a very unsatisfactory one, as at every rain storm this hole fills with water and puts out the lamp; this will occur at any time and is very annoying, as during a rain storm, which is as likely to occur at night as in the day time, you need the heat for your chicks much more than when the sun shines. The classes of brooders enumerated above comprise all there are with their variations, and their number is legion. The great majority are absolute frauds; others have and do obtain a reasonable measure of success with great care and much expense.

Leg Weakness.

The great obstacle to success in artificial poultry raising comes from and is produced by a variety of causes, some of which we have enumerated. To avoid this great evil two most important preventatives must be adopted; first of which is a perfect brooding system; an imperfect brooding system causes leg weakness, first, by all top heat, leaving feet and legs exposed to the cold; second, all bottom heat, which at times is excessive and causes swelled and calloused joints, crooked toes, etc.

Artificial rearing of chicks can now be conducted upon as secure a basis for commercial business, as any other business in the world. The cost of the plant can be easily ascertained. The market is judged as readily as for butter, corn,

beef or wheat. The cost of production is now known to be four and a half to eight cents per pound. The profit can be figured with greater ease than almost any other business; it is so entirely under control you can make it what you like. Our system of feeding is simple and reliable. We have made this branch of the business a subject of thorough study for the last five years.

This is the great problem, never before solved—how can a young man with a moderate income and a growing family, and a wife who is ambitious to assist in the earnings and support of the family—how can she do her share and still remain at home to care for the children and the house. This problem is now solved by our system. Any one with a good, ordinary city lot, say 60 by 125 feet, can put up a building that will hold and raise to three months of age 2,200 chicks, and place in the market at least 800 chicks per month, on an average profit of 20 cents each, eight months in the year; they can use our Portable Brooder if upon a rented spot, and place 400 chicks in market per month, from same space. This business also commends itself to widows with a growing family—clergymen, old people who can do light work, and a host of others to whom most avenues of employment are closed, and remain at home and be independent. The market for this product is unquestioned.

To sum up the advantages of our system we will say it comprises:

- 1st. Absolute comfort to the chick.
- 2d. Mild bottom heat and warm air surrounding them.
- 3d. Thorough and constant ventilation, as a current of air is drawn in through the tubes, warmed and passes over them and out.
- 4th. It is on the ground and can be used in doors or out on the lawn.
- 5th. It has ample space under glass to keep chicks in on rainy days.
- 6th. It is storm proof, standing the most violent rain and wind storms; its lamps are never put out and the interior is always dry.
- 7th. It raises its chicks with scarcely any loss. What more can be required of any brooder?

Our BROODERS are made in one, two and three sections, with separate glass runs for each. Each section holds 150 chicks to four or five weeks of age. Thus a No. 1 or 2, will hold chicks of different ages, with a separate run for each. We give prices with and without the glass run, and accord the purchaser the privilege of making the glass run if he buys his brooder of us. This saves freight and breakage of glass.

PRICES WITHOUT RUNS.		PRICES WITH GLASS RUNS.	
No. 0,	\$28 00	No. 0,	\$38 00, one run.
No. 1,	40 00	No. 1,	60 00, two runs.
No. 2,	50 00	No. 2,	80 00, three runs.
Dimensions of Brooders without		Dimensions of Brooders with runs	
runs—ground space: No. 0, 3x4 ft.;		—ground space: No. 0, 4x9 ft.;	
No. 1, 3x7 ft.;		No. 2, 11x9 ft.	

Each run is six feet long and three feet wide. The glass sash is hinged to the platform and can be opened out, and a person can enter and clean the interior. The BROODER is also accessible by the glass door and every part can be reached and easily cleaned out. One admirable feature of our BROODER is the ease with which it can be cleaned out in every part. There is nothing to get filthy if decent care is given.

How to be Successful in the Artificial Production of Poultry.

The artificial production of poultry is one of the most interesting and at the same time one of the easiest and most profitable businesses of the nineteenth century. As now perfected, it can be followed by any person, with perservance and energy, a few hundred dollars being sufficient capital to carry on quite a large business, and it can be carried on just as successfully by women as men. Widows left in straightened circumstances need not slave their lives away over a sewing machine, but they can make a nice and easy living. And all others who are seeking employment will do well to thoroughly investigate the poultry business. The first and most essential point in starting, is to have a good Incubator, the possession of a poor machine leads not only to loss, but absolute failure, and as a consequence the business is condemned; yet there are hundreds throughout the Country who are not only successful, but are making fortunes. An Incubator to be first-class must be self-regulating; there must be a perfect control of the heat; a regular and perfectly graduated evaporation of moisture, and a positively pure and constant circulation of fresh air. Again, a great many novices spoil all by too much precipitation; do not be in a hurry to put in your eggs, but run your Machine two or three days until you find everything running perfectly, then go ahead.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of eggs, on this will depend more or less your success. Eggs more than one week old should never be set, and they should come from good strong healthy stock of the proper age for breeding, which is two year old cockmated with year old hens. Care must also be taken that not over ten hens run with one cock; discrimination must also be used in feeding the birds so as to produce good strong germs, as you can no more reasonably expect to obtain good results from ill fed fowls than you can expect a strong healthy child from a weak half-starved woman. Again you must be careful that the fowls are not bred in and in too much, that is to say that they have fresh blood introduced every year by buying up cocks of a different strain. And we will here say, that as it is as cheap to keep pure bred fowls as mongrels, by all means keep them as you will always get better results.

As regards the different breeds best calculated for market, there are many different opinions; in all the writer's experience however, he has never found anything to equal light Brahma hens crossed with a white Leghorn cock, which reduces the leginess and boniness of the Brahma and makes a very fine flavored yellow legged bird. The Plymouth Rock are also an excellent market bird, but the first mentioned will give the best satisfaction. After putting your eggs in, be careful to keep the heat always between 102 and 103 degrees Farenheit, and also see that the eggs lay so as to give the large end a slight elevation, the object of which is to allow the germ to float to the large end where the chick will then form; this is a very important feature, for in ten years we have never known a chick which formed at the small end or point of the egg to come out. At the expiration of the fifth day the eggs must be taken out and tested (which is easily done by any person with a first-class egg tester,) and all infertile eggs taken out, these can be replaced by fresh eggs thus economizing space. Care must be taken that the thermometer bulb rests on a live egg or you will get the wrong heat, the reason of this is that an egg with a growing chick will generate a certain amount of animal heat and will be hotter than an infertile or bad egg. Now remember, you want the heat of the egg, *you don't care what the heat of the Machine is.* You want your thermometer laying on the eggs and registering

102 to 103, and it will not do to vary too much from this; some writers claim that you can vary 4 or 5 degrees either way without doing any damage, but it is not so, the result is invariably weak and crippled chicks, if indeed you get any, therefore buy a good Incubator. Do not be led into buying an inferior Machine because it is cheap, you will certainly be the looser in the end if you do so.

THE EGGS

must be turned twice a day and aired from 5 to 10 minutes. At each turning, handle your eggs carefully, see that there is no hammering or jarring about the Incubator, and you can expect a good hatch. When the chicks begin to break the shell, which they should do on the 19 or 20th day, do not disturb them, except to put them in the Nursery of the Machine after they get partially dried. They should remain in the Nursery 24 hours, and during that period they require neither food or drink. Nature has provided sustenance for the little fellows during this time, in the yolk of the egg, which is absorbed in the bowels of the chick just before it comes out of the shell, and is slowly digested by the young chick, this takes about 24 hours and during that time it would not only be unnecessary to feed, but might cause considerable trouble. At the expiration of that period, the chick can be placed in the Brooder, and will be ready to eat. And now the little orphans will need all your care; let it be impressed on your mind, that the utmost attention must be paid to the following rules, which we will endeavor to make full and comprehensive. First in order comes

THE BROODER.

It is necessary to have a mother for your little downy tribe, a mother that will combine all the necessary requisites to make the chicks grow and thrive. Now there are many points to be followed in order to make a first-class Brooder, some few of which we will touch on here: First you must have a proper heat supplied in such a way that it does not touch the belly of the young chick, (as this will invariably create indigestion and leg weakness) and at the same time prevent all crowding. Again, there must be a certain amount of moisture to the heat; this is following nature exactly, as there is always more or less humidity thrown off by the hen. There must also be a constant circulation of pure fresh air, so introduced into the Brooder that there will be no draught. It should be constructed so as to be easily cleaned, as this is a most important point, and it must be born in mind that the utmost cleanliness must be observed. The Brooder and House *must be cleaned once a day*; every other day or twice a week will *not do*, it must be cleaned every day.

The proper heat for the Brooder is from 75 to 95 degrees, 95 when the chicks first come out, and gradually reduced as the feathers begin to cover the chick. It is a mistaken idea that the chicks require so much heat, and at no time should your Brooder be over 95 degrees. The House must also be comfortably warm so that the chicks will run around and get exercise. Many writers claim that you need no heat whatever outside of the Brooder, but it will not give satisfactory results for the reason that the young chick is chilled as soon as it comes out of the Brooder, it picks a few mouthfuls, cramps its body all up and runs back into the Brooder. It does not get satisfied with food or drink, gets no exercise, and the consequence is its growth is stopped, finally after growing weaker and weaker, it gives up the battle and dies, and the few that do survive are weak puny things, and are at least four months old before they are ready for market. On the other hand, if the House is warm and comfortable, with plenty of sunshine, the chicks are eating, scratching and running around all the time, as a consequence, they never stop growing and are ready for the market in 6 or 8 weeks; they are plump and meaty with bright yellow legs and flesh and at once bring the best price when sent to market.

Let no one suppose that they can neglect this point, and let it be impressed on your mind that it will not do to slight anything for the sake of saving a few dollars. This is a mistake too frequently made. Many persons think that they can improvise a Brooder, and thus cause the saving of that expense, but let me here say that there are at this time but two Brooders on the market that will work satisfactorily, and it has taken the inventors years to perfect them. Yet a great many people think that the prices are high, but I would ask, are not a man's brains worth as much in this line as in any other? yes! and a good deal more, as it is to these men that we owe the perfection of this wonderful industry. We have not the space here to give cuts and description of

THE BROODING HOUSE.

But we will give a brief idea, and will furnish plans and estimates free of charge to all who buy Machines of us. The House should be constructed in accordance with the situation, should be well ventilated and of sufficient size to rear the required number of chicks without crowding. Our own House has only one floor, and is built of two layers of inch boards with tarred felt between. The front is 9 feet high and the rear 7 feet, thus allowing standing room in all parts. The front slopes back 3 feet, thus giving a greater sun exposure, and in every 6 feet we have 3 feet of glass, thus giving in each brooding compartment 3 feet of sun and 3 feet of shade. The dimensions on bottom are 15 feet in width, 3 feet of which is taken up for a passage way which extends the whole length of the building, thus leaving 12 feet in width for brooding space, making each brooding space 6 x 12 feet, this is calculated to brood 200 chicks up to 4 or 5 weeks of age. The length of the House will of course depend on the capacity required. The front of House should face due south. A House built after this plan will not only be weather proof but rat proof, as the rats will not go near tarred paper, it will also be vermin proof. And now comes the most particular part of all,

THE FEEDING.

As before stated, for the first twenty-four hours they require no feeding, at the expiration of that time you will begin to feed, and thereafter food and drink must be always at hand. Many breeders advocate feeding every hour, &c., but although the theory is very good, practice proves that to keep food (*of the right kind*) before them all the time is the best method. The more they eat, the more they grow; the faster they grow the sooner they are ready for market, and as this is the grand result we are all working for, by all means adopt the method that gives the best result. The first feed will be bread crumbs minced up with some grass or cabbage, under no circumstances feed hard boiled egg at this period. We know that we are here differing from one of the best learned men on this subject, and will be severely criticized, but nevertheless our experience bears us out in as much as *we know* that feeding hard boiled eggs to newly hatched chicks will invariably produce indigestion. If you are located near a city you can buy stale bread to advantage, this you break up and dry hard, then grind it fine in a mill, (coffee mill will do if you have no other) moisten this slightly when feeding, *but it never must be mixed wet*, never loose sight of this, your feed must be only slightly moistened, so that if you take a handful and squeeze it, it will crumble and not stick. If you have not the facilities for buying bread, you will have to make it; A good bread is made as follows: Take one part sweet middlings, one part flour, one part barley meal, one part corn meal and one part chopped oats, mix these thoroughly and add a little salt, now take some cheap meat and stew it well, when it is done chop it up fine and mix it all through your grain, then add sufficient baking powder to make the bread rise, then take the broth off of the meat and mix with the

whole sufficient to make a good stiff batter, when you get the whole well mixed bake it well in the oven, when it is done break it up into small pieces and put it back in the oven and let it dry hard, now grind it up fine and feed slightly moistened.

This will be the only feed you require for the first week, excepting grass or cabbage and a little bone meal. After the first week you can feed cracked wheat at night and also give a little variety of food, such as mashed potatoes mixed with bran seasoned with a little salt, or wheat ground up fine and mixed with a little barley meal, but no corn of any description must be fed until after the third week unless it is well cooked. A little bone meal and a little ground charcoal must be mixed with all soft foods after the third week, feed a little corn in different shapes, such as Johnny cake, scalded corn meal, cracked corn, &c., and as the chick grows older, gradually increase the amount of corn fed until the last two weeks before killing, when nothing but corn should be fed; this will make prime market stock and your birds will not be superfluously fat, but will be nice and meaty. There must never be a lack of green food, grass is the best, in fact grass is the one thing most conducive to good health and growth in chicks; if you cannot get grass, cabbage will do, but it must be minced up fine so that the young chicks can eat it. Now you cannot be too careful on this point, for if your chicks do not get sufficient green food, they get constipated and reaction after constipation invariably brings on diarrhoea, and we will here state that if you ever do have any cases of diarrhoea, a few drops of spirits of camphor in the drinking water in proportion of five drops to the pint, will soon bring them all right; but you need have no disease whatever, and if you do you must blame your own negligence, as it comes from nothing else.

The growing chicks need bone in some shape to make bone. Therefore give them all the bone meal they will eat, when the feathers begin to fledge, the young bird needs considerable meat and the faster they fledge (some breeds fledge much more rapidly than others,) the more meat they require; it is best fed cooked, as this is then not so likely to produce too much blood, which frequently results in apoplexy. The broth off the meat should be given for drink, give also sweet milk if you can get it or skim milk, *but give no sour milk or butter milk*, it may do no harm but it certainly does no good, and frequently has a deleterious effect. Pure fresh drinking water must be always at hand and once in a while a little tonic can be added to the water in the shape of "Doughlas' Mixture," but an old nail or two kept in the drinking fountain all the time answers every purpose. Chickens should always have their first meal in the morning in the House or Brooder as the case may be, and it should be given as early as possible, they should never be let out in the wet grass at any time, and before letting them out in the morning see that the dew is all dried up.

Now your feed must always be nice and sweet, on this depends the flavor of the meat and it also makes the chick grow much more rapidly. It must be born in mind, that to produce certain results you must use the requisite methods, therefore to produce carbonatious matter, feed charcoal; to produce bone, feed bone meal; to produce husk or fibre, feed bran, oats, or wheat; to produce blood, feed meat, and to produce vigorous chicks, a judicious combination of the whole will give the required results. Now your object is to bring your chickens up to the best possible standard in the shortest possible space of time, follow the above directions carefully and in six, or at the outside eight weeks you will have your chicks weighing from twelve to twenty ounces, this is the standard weight. It is not only useless but folly to feed such things as oatmeal, custard, beer, etc., etc., the chicks do not need it, and it is a useless outlay of money. Feed your brood on good substantial food and do not pamper them up; once you thoroughly understand the routine of feeding, you will find that young

chickens do not require so much care after all. The young chicks will also need a little lime in some shape, this is best accomplished by feeding granulated oyster shells.

For covering the bottoms of Brooders and floor of the House, you can use earth, gravel, cut straw, hay or chaff, but never use sand, as the chicks will eat too much of it, and it will give them indigestion. Finally, use care and good judgment, and have no half-way work or slipshod management; follow the above directions and you will be all right. To give a thorough explanation of the large profits and many lucrative points, and also the amount of

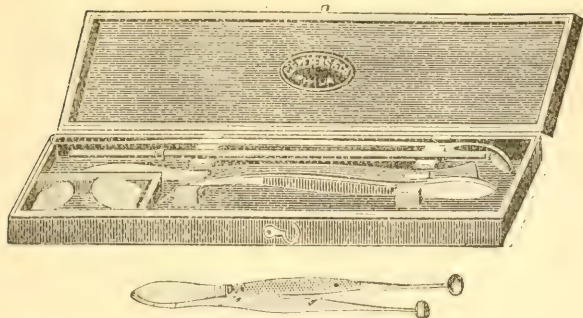
CAPITAL REQUIRED,

Would require to much space; but we will give a few figures as to the results, etc., charging all outgo at the maximum, and all returns at the minimum figures:

2100 Egg Machine,	\$300.00
Brooding House for 5000 chicks,	500.00
Incidentals,	200.00
Total,	\$1000.00
1500 chicks at 10 weeks, 2 lbs. each, 3000 lbs.—3000 lbs. of broilers, @ 20 cts. per lb,	\$600.00
160 doz. eggs @ 20 cts. per doz.,	\$32.00
10 gals. oil @ 15 cts. per gallon,	1.50
Feed for 10 weeks, 10 cts. each for 1500 chicks,	150.00
Rent of ground,	25.00
Cost of marketing,	50.00
Any loss that may occur,	50.00
	\$308.50
Total profit every 3 weeks,	\$291.50

The reader will see that we have allowed for 600 eggs being infertile and not coming, or 1500 chickens out of 2100 eggs; and we have only estimated 20 cts. per lb for the broilers, which is lower than they ever go; and they frequently bring 75 cts. and even \$1.00 per pound. On the other hand, we have allowed 10 weeks for them to attain a weight of 2 lbs., which to say the least, is a very light estimate. We have also charged 10 gallons of oil, the Machine will not burn more than 5 gallons. On the whole, the most skeptical person alive cannot but admit, that the above is not only a fair, but a practical estimate, and it gives a showing of a clear profit of nearly \$100.00 per week. Now, can a like amount of capital invested in any other business yield such results with so little work and worry? hardly! Therefore give a careful investigation before you pass it by.

CAPONIZING.



HOW TO DO IT.

Fowls intended to be cut, must be kept at least twenty-four hours without food, otherwise the intestines will fill the cavity of the belly, and render it almost impossible to complete the operation; besides, when they have been starved the proper length of time, they are less liable to bleed.

The chicken is taken at any age, from one month old until it begins to crow, or even after. Lay the fowl on its left side on the floor,—draw the wings back and keep it firm by resting the right foot on its legs, and the other foot or knee on its wings. Be careful that the head of the fowl is not held down, or even touched during the operation, as it would be sure to cause it to bleed. Pluck the feathers off from its right side near the hip joint, in a line between that and the shoulder joint; the space uncovered should be a little more than an inch square. Make an incision between the two last ribs, having first drawn the skin of the part backward, so that when left to itself it will cover the wound in the flesh. In some fowls the thigh is so far forward that it covers the two last ribs; in which case care must be taken to draw the flesh of the thigh well back so as not to cut through it, or else it would lame the fowl and perhaps cause its death in a few days after the operation, by inflaming.

The ribs are to be kept open by the hooks—the opening must be enlarged each way by the knife, if necessary, until the testicles which are attached to the back bone are entirely exposed to view, together with the intestines in contact with them. The testicles are enclosed in a thin skin, connecting them with the back and sides—this must be laid hold of with the forceps, and then torn away with the pointed instrument; doing it first on the lower testical, then on the upper. (The lower testical will generally be found a little behind the other—that is, a little nearer the rump.) Next take the *curved* forceps, or for right young birds the *spoon* forceps, and take the testical out, being careful to remove every particle and not rupture the blood vessels running along the back; repeat on the upper testicle. Take away the hooks, draw the skin over and close the wound, stick the feathers that you pulled off before on to the wound, and let the bird go.

REMARKS.

If the operation be performed without sufficient skill, many of the fowls will prove not to be capons; these may be killed for use as soon as the head begins to grow large and get red, and they begin to chase the hens. The real capon will make itself known by the head remaining small and the comb small and withered; the feathers of the neck or mane will also get longer, and the tail will be handsomer and longer; they should be kept to the age of fifteen or eighteen months, which will bring them in the Spring and Summer, when poultry is scarce and bring a high price.

Take care, however, not to kill them near moulting time, as all poultry then is very inferior. The operation fails principally, by bursting the testicle, so that the skin which encloses the soft matter remains in the bird, and the testicle grows again.

Birds of five or six months are less liable to have the testicles burst in the operation than younger fowls, but they are also more apt to bleed to death, than those of from three to four months old.

A skillful operator will always choose fowls from two to three months ;— he will prefer also to take off the lower testicle first, as then the blood will not prevent him from proceeding with the other ; whereas, when the upper one is taken off first, if there should be any bleeding, he has to wait before he can take off the lower testicle.

The large vein that supplies the intestines with blood passes in the neighborhood of the testicles ; there is danger that a young beginner may pierce it with the pointed instrument in taking off the skin of the *lower* testicle, in which case the chicken would die instantly, for all the blood in its body would issue out. There are one or two smaller veins which must be avoided, which is very easy as they are not difficult to see. If properly managed, no blood ever appears until a testicle is taken off, except on the outside where the incision is made ; so that should any appear before that, the operator will know that he has done something wrong.

If a chicken die, it is during the operation by bleeding (of course it is as proper for use as if bled to death by having its throat cut ;) they very seldom die after, unless they have received some internal injury, or the flesh of the thigh has been cut through, from not being drawn back from the last two ribs, where the incision is made ; all of which are apt to be the case with young practitioners.

When a chicken has been cut it is necessary before letting it run to put a permanent mark upon it ; otherwise it would be impossible to distinguish it from others not cut. It is customary to punch the web of the left foot. Whatever mode is adopted, the fowl should be marked before performing the operation, because the loss of blood occasioned by cutting, makes the fowl less likely to bleed internally during the operation.

It is very common soon after the operation for the chicken to get wind in the side when the wound is healing, between the flesh and the skin, it must be relieved by making a small incision in the skin, which will let the wind escape.

Those fowls make the finest capons which are hatched early in the Spring, they can be cut before the hot weather comes, which is a great advantage. Never attempt to cut a full grown cock ; it is a useless and cruel piece of curiosity. It is seldom one is known to live.

Be not discouraged with the first difficulties ; with practice they will disappear ; every season you will find yourself more expert, until the cutting of a dozen fowls before breakfast, will be a small matter.

It may be well to give a warning against becoming dissatisfied with the instruments. A raw hand when he meets with difficulties, is apt to think the instruments are in fault, and sets about improving them or invent others ; but it is only himself that lacks skill, which practice alone can give.



The Marketing of Poultry.

We frequently have the question asked, "Where will I find the best market?" The best market for all stock is New York City; there are however good markets in any city of any pretention, where good prices can be had the year round, for prime broilers. Chickens to be prime must be dressed properly, must be of the yellow skin and yellow leg type; must be nice and plump, rounding broadly over the breast bone, but they must be meaty, not fat; and the proper weight from January first to the middle of May, is not less than twelve nor more than twenty ounces; and from the middle of May on they should weigh about three pounds to the pair. They should never be kept a day after they are large enough to kill, as they bring the best price young, and it is a dead loss to keep them one day after they are ready for market.

Under no circumstances must a chicken be scalded; the only proper mode of dressing is as follows: First hang the bird up by the legs and put a stick between them to keep them open; now have a five pound weight with a string attached to it, to the end of the string fasten a small hook, fasten the hook through the bird's nostril and let the weight be pendant. Now, with a long slim knife blade, cut open the roof of the mouth from the ridge across the back part of the mouth clear out to the end of the bill, this causes the bird to bleed; now run the knife back through the back of the mouth up into the brain. About one half inch behind the eyes there is a particular spot there, that must be touched, the moment it is touched you will know it, as the bird will scream loudly, when you strike the spot run your knife blade slowly around once or twice; the bird will immediately be in a comatose condition and loose all control of the feathers, it can then be plucked very easily without any danger of tearing the skin; after a little experience, the tenderest chick can be easily plucked in three to five minutes.

The moment you get the feathers all off, run your knife through the jugular vein, this will cause the bird to slowly bleed to death, and it will whiten out beautifully. It should then be thrown into very cold water and let remain there for several hours, it will then be found to have plumpened up and be in the very best shape for market. All birds must be fasted twenty-four hours before killing. In sticking the bird, you must be careful not to kill it, as the moment it dies the feathers harden right in, and no end of trouble will ensue. Finally, never mix any dark legged or dark skin chickens with your yellow stock, but sell each lot separate.

TESTIMONIALS.

Sadsburyville, Chester Co., Pa., June 6th, 1885.

C. F. PETERS & CO.,

Dear Sirs:—In ordering another Perfect Hatcher, I must make it the occasion to say how satisfactory the first Machine has been. It is all you claim it to be, simple and easy to manage, uniform in temperature to an extraordinary degree, and producing the best results, averaging hatchings of 90 per cent. of fertile eggs. I have learned anxiety enough in the management of other incubators, to find the greatest comfort in the perfect reliability of yours.

Yours Truly,

WILLIAM F. PRICE.

Lansdale, Pa., June 24th, 1885.

C. F. PETERS & CO.,

221 North Ninth St., Phila.

Gentlemen:—For the benefit of those who have purchased worthless incubators, I submit the following: My last four hatches from my Perfect Hatcher averaged over 87 per cent., viz: 96 chickens out of 107 eggs, 102 chickens out of 123 eggs, 108 chickens out of 124 eggs and 107 chickens out of 119 eggs. My Hatcher gets about 15 minutes attention daily, and is simply perfect in its automatic regulation. Any credulous persons who desire to be convinced, will be welcomed if they come and see me, and they will see some fine chickens also.

Yours Respectfully,

W. M. PACKER.

A. H. ROBINSON, 62d and Hamilton Streets, writes: "My first hatch was 104 chickens out of 110 eggs. You make no claims for your Machine whatever in comparison to the work it does."

MR. S. K. SHEDAKER, of Fairville, Pa., writes: "I am perfectly satisfied with my No. 2 Perfect Hatcher. I am erecting a new and commodious house, and shall want a thousand egg Hatcher, when it is completed."

We could show hundreds such letters, but have not the space here. To parties desiring further information, we extend a cordial invitation to visit any or all of our establishments.

Yours Respectfully,

C. F. PETERS & CO.

Store and Office, 221 N. 9th St., Phila., Pa.

Incubating Yards, Benezet, Pa.

Breeding Yards, Stroudsburg, Pa.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

—OF—

C. F. PETERS & CO.,

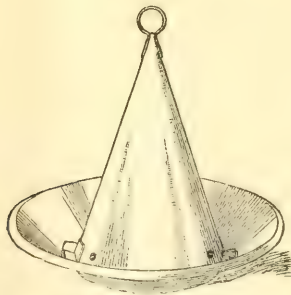
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EASTERN SECTION FOR THE

PERFECT HATCHER AND BROODER,

AND DEALERS IN

POULTERERS' SUPPLIES,

221 NORTH NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN ADJUSTED.

The Perfect Drinking Fountain.

This is our latest invention, and is meeting with universal favor. The only fountain that meets all the requirements of the poultry keeper. Simple, cheap, durable, and easily cleaned, cannot be upset or polluted.

Price per dozen,	—	—	—	—	\$8.00
“ each,	—	—	—	—	.75

Our Magnetic Egg Tester.

A tester that clearly shows every delineation of the egg on the third day.

Price per dozen,	—	—	—	—	\$25.00
“ each,	—	—	—	—	3.00

The Wilson Bone Mill.

A perfect device for grinding bones, oyster shells, etc.

Price, with legs	-	-	-	\$7.00
“ without legs,	-	-	-	5.00

Medicated Nest Eggs.

Indestructible, and sure death to vermin.

Price per gross,	-	-	-	\$5.00
“ “ dozen,	-	-	-	.50

The Enterprise Meat Chopper.

The most satisfactory cutter on the market.

Price each,	-	-	-	\$3.00
-------------	---	---	---	--------

The Champion (Gold Medal) Brooder.

This brooder combines a perfect system of heating and a perfect ventilation with no danger of crowding. This brooder is adjustable to the size of chicks.

Prices:—Style “1” for use in brooding houses, complete excepting platform,	-	-	-	\$25.00
Style “2” with platform	-	-	-	35.00
Style “3” with platform and rat proof coop, for out-door use,	-	-	-	45.00
Full printed instructions with each brooder.				

Feeding Troughs—Adjustable.

Price per dozen,	-	-	-	\$10.00
“ each,	-	-	-	1.00

Wire Netting.

A full line of wire netting. Prices will be furnished on application. The prices on these goods fluctuate so that we are unable to make a standard price. Send 2c. stamp for information.

Granulated Bone.

A very superior grade of granulated bone.

Price per 100 lbs.,	-	-	-	\$ 3 00
“ “ ton,	-	-	-	50.00

We can sell a cheaper bone but prefer not to.

Ground Oyster Shell.

Price per 100 lbs.,	-	-	-	\$ 1.25
“ “ ton,	-	-	-	20.00

Choice Eggs for Hatching.

Thorough-Bred stock, per sitting,	—	\$2.00 to \$3.00
Good selected stock, “dozen,	—	.50

These eggs are all selected by us from the very best stock, and are packed in our patent carriers.

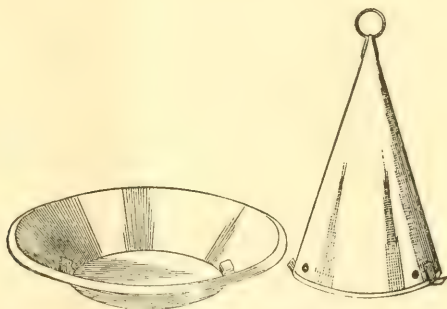
Capon Instruments.

Price per set,	—	\$3.50 to \$5.00
----------------	---	------------------

Special prices to dealers.

“The Artificial Production of Poultry,” by Maurice H. Strong. This is the most practical work published. Price per copy, — .50

We handle no Egg Foods, Tonics, Roup Pills, etc., etc., for reasons not necessary to state; but we will furnish free, a recipe for compounding what is needed, if you will state the trouble and enclose stamp,



DRINKING FOUNTAIN DETACHED.

VICTORY!

The great and final test on the merits of all the leading Incubators of America, was made at the great Poultry Show held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, from Feb. 4th to 11th, 1885. This test was complete, and cannot be disputed by our rivals and competitors. The First Premium offered was a Gold Medal for the best Incubator in operation. The points of merit were to be scaled, the same as judging Fowls, viz: so many points —1st, for Heat, Moisture and Ventilation, all under automatic control. 2d. Construction, Mechanical Accuracy and Capacity according to price.

This Gold Medal was awarded to our “PERFECT HATCHER,” which we consider is the crowning triumph of our system.

(Continued on next Page.)

The 2d Premium was \$15.00 in Gold for the best and most attractive display of Incubators and Brooders in active operation, which we also won. This settles beyond dispute which incubator now on the market contains most points of excellence and superiority. The judge selected was W. C. BAKER, whose extensive experiments in artificial hatching are known all over the world, and who is considered an expert in all that relates to this branch of science.

Our competitors in this test were as follows :

THE THERMOSTATIC.

THE ECLIPSE.

THE MONARCH.

THE PACIFIC.

THE SUCCESS.

THE HALSTED CENTENNIAL.

At least four of the above machines are imitators and infringers upon our system, and the only success they obtain is by their imitation.

We have now completed arrangements by which we can fill all orders promptly, and can guarantee satisfaction.

The largest part of our trade to-day is from our old customers, which is proof positive of the merits of our system. Our incubator is known throughout the world as the standard incubator. We have during the past year filled orders for the Ostrich Farms in California, besides others for export to the following foreign countries: Japan, Constantinople, (Turkey), Brazil, Panama, New Zealand, Gibraltar and Barcelona (Spain), Sweden, England, Paris (France), Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and many other parts of the world. All this in addition to our domestic trade, which extends to every part of the Union. We can furnish testimonials by the hundred—they come in every mail.

Our System of Brooding is in every respect equal to our System of Hatching, and we can show that a loss of five per cent. in raising is too large, if proper care is given. We invite all who are interested to call and see us—see our Factory, our Brooding House, which holds 3,500 chickens, and see the chickens themselves. We can prove what we claim. All information free.

C. F. PETERS & CO.,

221 North Ninth Street,

Philadelphia, Pa

OUR LINE OF

Electric Supplies

IS THE BEST.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF WIRING HOUSES,

And we carry a large stock of everything appertaining to

Electricity as used in connection with our business.

Batteries Complete,

Porus Cups,

Zincs,

Jars,

Sal Amoniac,

Electric Bells,

Burglar Alarm and

Call Bell Wire

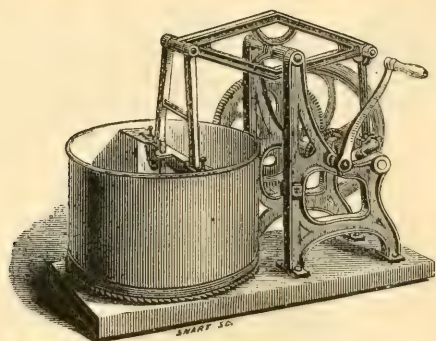
Paraffined and

Double Wrapped,

Push Buttons,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AMERICAN MEAT CHOPPER.



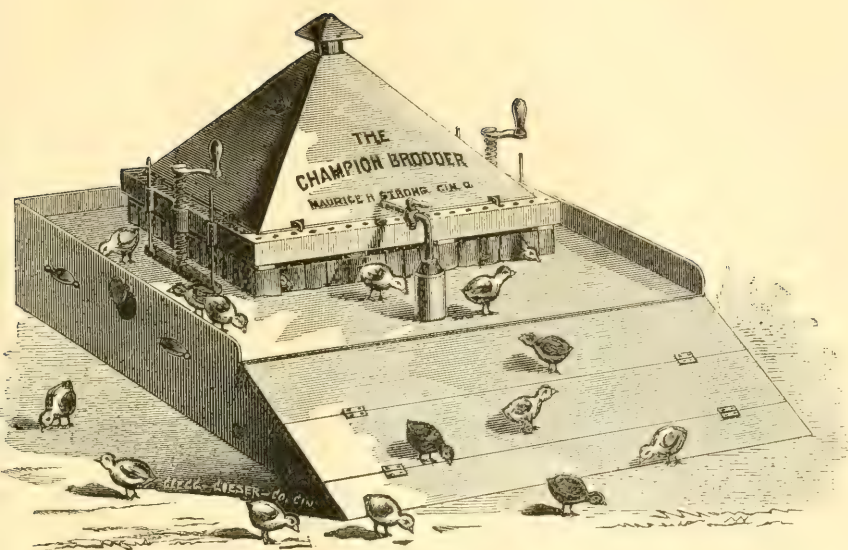
The most complete Chopper manufactured, and indispensable
to the poulterer.

PRICES:

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. A.
\$5.00	\$7.00	\$12.00

We have recently taken a farm and have stocked it with
5000 hens and we are now able to send all our customers
their eggs for hatching, at a reasonable rate. We have also

Wire Netting,
Capon Instruments,
Egg Testers,
Bone Mills,
Medicated Nest Eggs,
Bird Cages,
Dogs — Pointers,
And a Full Line of Poulterers' Supplies.



MAURICE H. STRONG'S CHAMPION BROODER

Of World wide Reputation.

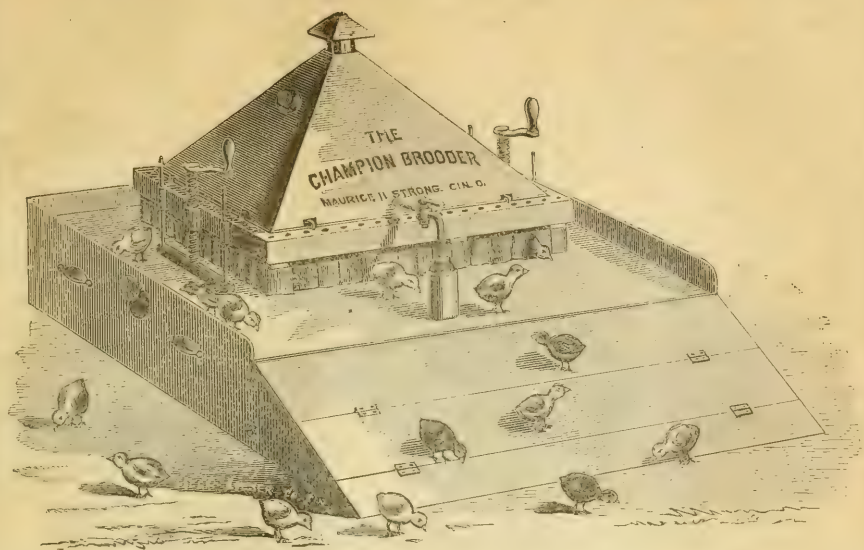
No. 1, \$25.00

No. 2, \$35.00

No. 3, \$45.00

Capon Instruments,
Egg Testers,
Thermometers,
Rubber Dating Stamps,
Drinking Fountains,
Thoroughbred Eggs,
Choice Incubating Eggs,
Fishing Tackle,
Ground Bone,
Bone Meal,
Granulated Oyster Shell,
Charcoal,
Poultry Tonic,
Meat Choppers,
Bone Mills,
Medicated Nest Egg, etc.

The Champion Brooder.



Our Roofing Material and Tarred Lining Papers are specially manufactured for us, and we can offer to our patrons, a class of material, that we can guarantee to give satisfaction.

Our best grade is 3 ply, and we sell it at the remarkably low rate of \$2.75 per 100 square feet, this includes Caps, Tacks, &c., for roofing complete.

We have it from this down, at almost any figure. Try it!

C. F. PETERS & CO.,
221 N. NINTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

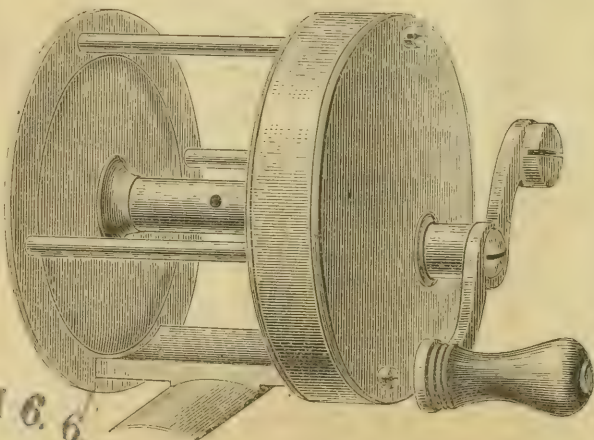


We desire to call the attention of our customers to the fact that we have recently added a new department to our store. We now have a most complete line of FINE FISHING TACKLE, and will be pleased to furnish our patrons with any thing they desire.

Respectfully,

C. F. PETERS & CO.,

221 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



RD - 16.6







DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

FEB 76
ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA.
32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 002 857 338 8